

NEXT TERM JURY PANELS

The Fishery Tabu In Supreme Court.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Kahilihau's plea to indictment for murder in the first degree was further continued until 9 o'clock this morning on motion of his counsel, A. M. Brown, before Judge Robinson yesterday morning.

Emmett May's trial for embezzlement of \$1000 life insurance money will be resumed before Judge Robinson at 10 o'clock this morning, having been continued over yesterday on account of the Judge's sitting in the Supreme Court.

JANUARY TERM PANELS.

Before Judge Robinson, who is to preside at the January term of the First Circuit Court, venire were issued yesterday for grand and trial jurors to deal with criminal matters. The grand jurors are to appear on Tuesday, January 3, and the trial jurors on Wednesday following, at 10 a. m.

Before Judge De Bolt a venire for jurors in his court at term was issued, returnable at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, the 17th of January.

Judge Gear's venire will not be issued until after he returns from San Francisco.

Below are the lists of jury panels as drawn:

GRAND JURORS.

Wm. H. Hoogs, Arthur H. Jones, A. J. Smithies, John P. Mendola, Fred Goudie, Patrick McGrath, Pierre Jones, A. E. Murphy, I. Livingston, John H. De Fries, E. L. Doyle, Chas. Schoellkopf, Albion F. Clark, Wm. Blaisdell, Thos. H. Kennedy, I. Rubinstein, Manuel Leal, Leonard G. Kellogg, C. A. De Cew, Axel L. Langgren, P. S. Dodge, F. L. Johnson, Hiram Kolomoku.

ROBINSON'S TRIAL JURORS.

C. H. Atherton, Lawrence K. Sheldon, James H. Cummings, Edgar Henriques, A. L. Wyman, Chas. Girdler, E. E. Hartman, Geo. Poe, E. T. Dreier, F. E. King, Louis R. Medeiros, L. R. A. Hart, Wm. J. White, Wm. J. Karrant, J. J. Greene, Frank J. Robello, T. P. O'Brien, J. A. H. Viera, Richard Weedon, Albert McGurn, Horace Mahaulu, Ernest Renkin, J. S. Azvedo, Thos. C. McGuire, John A. Templeton, Ben Naukaka.

DE BOLT'S TRIAL JURORS.

L. M. Vettesen, Chas. O'Sullivan, Chas. S. Desky, Ernest E. Lyman, Chas. M. Keahuna, John H. Thompson, Elmer M. Cheatham, S. J. Alencastre, M. Brusch, E. Ingham, John W. Rankin, F. W. Beardslee, Thos. Honan, E. M. Boyd, C. M. Cooke Jr., A. W. Howe, Chris. J. Willis, M. J. Bissell, T. R. Lucas, Ed. Imhoff, John McGuire, Andrew Brown, R. N. Mossman, W. W. North, Chas. Lambert, John M. Atiu.

FISHERY RIGHTS.

Fukunaga's petition for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain discharge from sentence by District Magistrate Hoonaka of Ewa for breaking the tabu in Oahu Railway and Land Co.'s Honolulu fishery, was heard on appeal from Judge De Bolt's decision dismissing the writ by the Supreme Court yesterday. Justices Hartwell and Hatch and Judge Robinson constituted the court, George A. Davis appeared for the writ and S. M. Ballou to oppose it. The case is an important one, tending to settle the scope of the exception of vested rights in proprietary sea fisheries by Congress in the sections of the organic act making all sea fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands free to citizens of the United States.

TAX APPEAL DECIDED.

A decision of the Supreme Court splits the difference between the return and the assessment in the case of A. Perry's appeal from the Tax Appeal Court with reference to an improved lot on the southeasterly side of Kewalo street, Honolulu, second lot from Lunalili street, having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 270 feet. It was returned at \$2000, assessed at \$4500 and valued by the Tax Appeal Court at \$4000. On the appeal further evidence was taken by the Supreme Court, which places the valuation at \$3500. Appellant in person, Robertson & Wilder for assessor.

TO VACATE ORDERS.

John A. Cummins in his suit for revocation of a deed of trust has given notice by his attorneys, Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, to the respondents, excepting the trustee, and their attorneys, A. S. Humphreys for the adults and F. E. Thompson for the minors, that he will present motions to Judge Robinson tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to vacate the orders continuing the hearing of demurrers. Mr. Warren makes affidavits saying that on November 28 Judge Gear set the demurrers for hearing on December 12, that he appeared at the time and place set for the hearing in Judge Gear's courtroom, wherein Judge Robinson was presiding over all matters set for hearing by Judge Gear, and there and then was apprised that Judge Robinson had, prior to 10 o'clock, made an order continuing the hearing of the demurrers until January 9 without notice to affiant. He represents that the orders were inadvertently made by the court and without sufficient cause, and that great inconvenience and unnecessary delay to himself and petitioner will be caused unless the orders be revoked. Further, he says he will be unable to be present at the hearing on January 9, being obliged to attend the trial of an action at the December term of the

Third Circuit Court at Kailua, from which he will be unable to return to Honolulu until about January 16 or thereafter.

DEPOSIT ON CONTRACT.

By their attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, E. J. Lord and J. J. Belser, suing for an injunction against John Walker, C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and J. H. Fisher, Auditor, file this replication:

"These repliants, saving to themselves all right of exception to the manifold errors and insufficiencies of the answers of the several respondents herein, for reply thereto say that said answers and each of them are, untrue, uncertain and insufficient, and that they will prove their said bill to be true, certain and sufficient."

Plaintiffs contest the legality of an accepted draft on Theo. H. Davies & Co. in lieu of a certified check as deposit with a bid for the contract of dredging Alakea street slip.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Mary Phillips has received to Cecil Brown, executor, for \$8519.37, her one-half distributive share under the will of William Phillips, her late husband, also for all household furniture and possession of the realty that was a portion of the estate.

Judge De Bolt granted the petition of E. P. Kalama, guardian of Kahopio (W), a minor, allowing him to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$500 on mortgage of Nuuanu valley property, at a rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent, for the purpose of paying debts of the ward. C. F. Peterson appeared for the guardian, who, with the ward, was also present.

William W. Harris, administrator of the estate of Fritz J. Wilhelm, deceased, has filed his bond in \$10,000, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. as surety.

CORPORATION POWERS.

Thayer & Hemenway for plaintiff, in the suit of W. Wolters against Moana Hotel Co., Ltd., a corporation, file a motion in the Circuit Court "to set a day certain at which to hear argument on the question of the authority of a corporation formed under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii to issue commercial paper."

COURT NOTES.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., by its attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, makes answer to the complaint of Kate L. Braymer against itself and others, in an action to quiet title, admitting that it is in possession of the land described in the declaration and that it claims an interest and estate therein adverse to the plaintiff, but denies all the other allegations in the declaration.

Tung Yau has begun a suit for \$2000 damages against Lilluokalani for failure to yield peaceable possession of three acres of taro-land in Manoa valley, which plaintiff alleges he leased and paid rent for but was prevented from occupying by Ane Hilo claiming to be the owner. Ane Hilo was recently in litigation with Lilluokalani over the property.

Argument on a motion to amend the complaint in the damage suit of Mrs. Makakihiki against the bark Olympia for the death of her husband was set by Judge Dole for the 27th inst., briefs to be filed the same time.

Judge Dole decided yesterday that the salary of H. C. Austin while he was under suspension as Auditor of Hawaii, which he recovered judgment for in the Territorial courts, is part of his assets in bankruptcy. A. G. M. Robertson and C. W. Ashford claimed the money as their fees for fighting Austin's battle in the courts. C. R. Hemenway, trustee of the bankrupt's estate, made the claim that has prevailed.

Joseph Smith da Costa has petitioned to be declared a bankrupt, his schedules giving liabilities of \$246.42 and assets of \$121.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce is occupying new and handsome quarters on the third floor of the Stangenwald building. The quarters are very desirable and there is a lack of interrupting street noises such as were experienced in the Hackfeld block. The former rooms fitted up and loaned to the Chamber by H. Hackfeld & Co., were quite handsome, the ceilings adorned with scenes illustrative of the objects of the Chamber of Commerce, but the passing of electric cars and heavy trucks often drowned out all sounds of debate and conversation.

NURSING MOTHERS

"A richer milk than milk" is good food for nursing mothers, Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does.

The nursing mother must eat with the purpose of producing good, nourishing milk for her baby. A little Scott's Emulsion is often a very wise addition to her daily diet. If through nervousness or weakness her milk is a failure, Scott's Emulsion will help make it a success.

The baby gets the benefit, too, when the mother takes Scott's Emulsion. The same remedy brings new strength and nourishment to both.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AS AN IRON MINING COUNTRY

Editor Advertiser: Your paper being a champion of diversified industries, I beg to call the attention of students of Hawaiian industrial possibilities to some facts in connection with our mineral resources. As an independent proposition the iron mining here may prove to be not sufficiently remunerative, considering the lack of fuel on the islands, but the difficulties in securing the return freights both ways are such as to give this question a different aspect. On one hand our sugar vessels seldom find sufficient return freights from the coast; on the other, vessels loaded with merchandise from Oregon and Washington complain of the lack of return freights on the way back. Both facts constitute an obstacle towards commercial and industrial development. Should some articles, always on hand for transportation either way, be found, this difficulty would be eliminated. The Northwest of the Pacific Coast abounds in coal mines; there are coals of inferior quality not good enough for other purposes, but good for smelting purposes, that always may be carried here, be it instead of ballast. On the other hand in our red and yellow soils, exceedingly rich in iron, we have an amount of iron ore without limit. This ore may be transported to the Northwestern smelters.

All this at the first glance sounds as a queer revelation, but it will not be so if we consider the following facts:

Taking the pamphlet by Prof. W. Maxwell on "Lavas and Soils of the Hawaiian Islands" as an authority in regard to the chemical composition of Hawaiian soils, we find that they are exceedingly rich in iron. Thus some samples of soils from Makawao, Maui, have given 58 per cent of oxide of iron plus 3.92 per cent of suboxide, altogether 61.92 per cent (page 38). The dark soil of Kokoalea on Oahu contains 70.40 per cent of oxide and 1.40 per cent of suboxide, altogether 71.80 per cent. The Kealia red soil (Kauai) gave 62.72 per cent of oxide and 1.92 per cent of suboxide, altogether 64.64 per cent of iron. The red Lihue soils analysis resulted in 68.4 per cent suboxide and 63.68 per cent of oxide, total 64.52 per cent. The red soil of Kilauea on the same island of Kauai contains 1.93 per cent of suboxide plus 67.06 per cent of oxide, total 68.99 per cent. Some red earths with the maximum of iron contents give as much as 83.68 per cent of oxide, which according to chemical formula of the sesquioxide in question (Fe₂O₃) corresponds to 58 per cent of pure metallic iron.

I do not agree with Prof. Maxwell's theories on the origin of Hawaiian red and yellow soils through the effect of sulphuric and sulphurous acids vapors upon the lavas during volcanic activity, as set forth on pages 47-59 of the book. Nor do I think the author is right in calling these red and yellow soils "laterites." They are but first initial stages in the process of laterite formation, and it will take yet a mighty long time of rain-weathering till the most of their iron is gathered into packets and the balance of it, together with alumina and lime, undergoes a chemical combination with silica to form solid silicates of laterite. Professor Maxwell's theories of lava's disintegration by sulphurous vapors cannot stand, because, if he were right, the iron of our red and yellow soils would have been found in the shape of pyrites (sulphide of iron) and not in the form of sesquioxide and suboxide as we find it in them. As pyrites, these soils would have been perfectly worthless for mining purposes. The origin of these soils is explained sufficiently on general principles of weathering by warm tropical rains, hastened by the extreme porosity of certain volcanic products like our a-a flows and large deposits of volcanic ashes in some localities (Punchbowl, Hilo, Oahu), enabling rain waters to penetrate to a considerable depth.

The iron in our red soils is in the same form of free, anhydrous sesquioxide as it is in the red hematite ores, which supply 82.4 per cent of all American ores; and that our yellow soils contain it in the shape of free hydrated sesquioxide, viz: the same as in brown hematite, providing 11.7 per cent of iron to American smelters. (These figures as well as the rest of statistical figures are quoted from the U. S. Geological Survey Dept. Report: "Mineral resources of the U. S., 1900, Washington, D. C.")

In regard to pure iron contents, iron ores with but 20 per cent of it are considered to be the lowest that pay. Our red and yellow soils, as proved above, give considerably higher percentages of iron. For instance, let us compare the above mentioned Kokoalea, Oahu, ore, as well as the average red and yellow soils of the Hawaiian Islands with the ores of the now world famous Mesabi range in Minnesota, supplying 1-5 of all iron ores of the world, 1-3 of the whole ores of the United States, furnishing alone sufficient ore to make as much iron and steel as all Great Britain, the ore to which we owe the supremacy in iron production over England. (Francis H. Stacey: "The Iron Mines that give us leadership." The World's Work, Sept. 1904.)

(These figures are taken from the above quoted Geol. Survey Dept. Report as regards Mesabi range, and from Maxwell's "Lavas, etc." Professor Maxwell's figures for iron, phosphor, silica, sulphur, etc., have been given in the shape of oxides or acids. To make them comparable with U. S. data of pure elements, I have figured the amounts

of pure elements from corresponding chemical formulas.)

Comparing these figures we see that in our red and yellow soils we possess actual iron ores, of which some approximate in composition the best ores in the U. S.

It must be understood that, besides the contents of iron, of all other constituents of an iron ore only three are of importance: phosphorus, sulphur and titanium. All the rest: silica, alumina, lime, are of little consequence, because any lack of those elements in every ore is supplied artificially by properly compounded fluxes, whose purpose is to make the balance of minerals (after the separation of pig iron) fluid, and thus to enable it to leave the smelter and prevent choking.

As for those three elements, sulphur renders iron too brittle in its incandescent condition. Phosphorus has the same effect at low temperature. Fortunately the above analysis proves that the contents of sulphur and phosphorus in Hawaiian ores are even smaller than in the ores of Mesabi range.

In regard to titanium, I am sorry U. S. Geological Survey Report does not give the contents of American ores in titanium. We are therefore unable to compare just now. Maxwell analyses give the average in our red soils 4.5 per cent of pure titanium (corresponding to 7.6 per cent of his titanic acid) and in yellow soils, 6 per cent of titanium. Like sulphur and phosphorus it is an undesirable component of an iron ore, and this may constitute the only black cloud on our mining horizon.

Still the above U. S. Geol. S. Report (page 47) says: "It is not improbable that large deposits of titaniferous magnetics may be brought into demand, if the supply of ores free or nearly free from titanium is restricted."

The principal advantage of Hawaiian iron ores, however, which they share with the Mesabi range, is that both lie on the surface. There is this advantage that has made Mesabi range such a gigantic enterprise.

In the above quoted article of F. N. Stacy: "The Iron Mines that give us leadership." (World's Work, Sept. 1904), we read:

"Nowhere else in the world is it possible to buy an open field of iron ore in forty or eighty acre tracts; or to uncover a bed of ore, stretching in a single horizontal mass from one to three miles. Nowhere else is iron ore mined, as if it were sand, with steamshovels, locomotives, and trains of switching cars. Nowhere else is the cost of mining reduced to the trifling item of 20c. to 30c. a ton, which is one of the least important items in the value of the ore laid down at the furnace. Nowhere else is there an iron ore formation, from which the overlying stone capping has been planed off by glacial erosion and by flood and frost to a width of one-half to three miles, exposing an iron formation, cover only by a few feet of soil with from five to eight per cent of the whole 150 square miles of surface underlain with good ore. The Mesabi changes one's whole conception of iron mining. Instead of a mine deep down in the earth you see an open field from 20 to 300 acres. Instead of blocks of 'black rocks,' hard and massive as iron ore, you see acres of black and red and yellow dust. . . . and this is high grade ore. Instead of a hive of human beings, delving with pick and drill and shovel in dark and dripping caves, a thousand feet underground, a steam engine on the surface, guided by one man, scoops up ore in five ton shovelfuls and drops it into a railway train alongside. One great steam machine, in a sunlit field, does in an hour what would be a day's work of 500 men, working in the depth of an underground mine. For this revolution in mining, we have, of course, to thank nature first. The ore instead of standing vertically on edge, as in other ranges of Lake Superior region, and running down in deep and narrow wedges, often to a great depth, spreads out near the surface in great horizontal beds."

And so it is with the Hawaiian red and yellow soils. They might be sent to the seashore on trolley lines.

Now referring to the Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey Dept. to the page 57, we read:

"The total value at the mines of the 27,553,161 long tons of iron ore, produced in the calendar year 1900, is reported as \$66,500,504 worth, an average of \$2.42 per long ton. This indicates an increase of \$1 per ton or 70.4 per cent over the 1899 value of \$1.42 per ton. The lowest average value reported per ton was 82c. in the State of Texas, where convict labor is employed in some of the mining operations. The highest value was \$3.71 per ton in Colorado."

The value of iron ore at the mine over the U. S. being 85c. to \$3.71 and the cost of production of a surface ore in Mesabi 20c. to 30c., there is a good margin of profit for the owners of a surface mine.

From page 65 of the same report we further learn that the following amounts and values of ore have been imported to the U. S. from abroad:

Years.	Long tons.	Values.
1896.....	682,806	\$1,036,917
1897.....	489,970	\$738,912
1898.....	187,208	255,548
1899.....	674,082	1,082,847
1900.....	897,831	1,303,196

The average price paid per long ton in 1900 for the imported ores was \$1.45 per ton.

(The hematite ores pay 30 per cent

	Pure Iron.....	Phosphorus.....	Silica.....	Manganese.....	Alumina.....	Lime.....	Magnesia.....	Sulphur.....	Loss by Ignition.....	Molific.....
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	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
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Mesabi range (maximum).....	64.72	0.88	5.00	1.14	2.83	1.04	0.25	0.45	12.20	15.59
Mesabi range (minimum).....	51.51	0.27	2.15	0.18	0.54	1.13	0.01	Tr.	1.84	7.40
Kokoalea (Oahu).....	50.40	?	7.52	?	6.30	0.02	?	0.22	?	10.59

Average of 120 samples of red Hawaiian soil (mineral matter).....	21.00	0.16	14.00
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Average of yellow soils (mineral matter only).....	30.10	0.32
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duty. Other iron ores 40c. a ton.)

Where did those duty paying ores come from? They came from Cuba, Spain, French Africa, Italy, Greece, England, Germany, Sweden, etc. If it can be imported from those countries, and pay a duty into the bargain, I do not see the reason why it could not be imported from the Hawaiian Islands to Pacific Coast smelters duty free?

Anyhow it seems worth while to look deeper into that matter.
DR. N. RUSSEL.

SANTA CLAUS MAIL BOATS

The volume of Christmas mails for the mainland this year hardly equals thus far the number of pouches and sacks sent away last year. The Mongolia took 178 sacks and the Aorangi yesterday took in but 80 sacks. However, the Alameda will undoubtedly take away the largest mail, for comparing the departures last year, the Siberia which left for San Francisco on December 21, 1903, took away 129 sacks. The Alameda sails for San Francisco on December 21.

No registered mail was sent away yesterday on the Aorangi, being a foreign vessel bound to a foreign port. In spite of this, however, much mail intended for registry was probably sent away with special delivery stamps thereon.

The 1903 Christmas mail was sent away as follows:
Nippon Maru, Dec. 14, 130 pouches; Sierra, Dec. 15, 125 pouches; Siberia, Dec. 21, 129 pouches.

A big Christmas mail from the mainland will surely arrive on the Alameda due tomorrow morning from San Francisco. Then comes the Gaelle on December 20 and the Siberia on the 24th. The postoffice authorities expect one of the largest Christmas mails on the Ventura arriving on December 23, three days after Christmas. People in the east do not shop several weeks before Christmas. Business does not become brisk until a couple of weeks before the holiday, and therefore much of the Eastern matter will not arrive until after it is due.

The postoffice people feel somewhat proud of the manner in which they disposed of the mail which went away on the Mongolia. Not a single letter or package was left in the office when the big vessel sailed for San Francisco at 12:30, noon.

The vessel was delayed to take on the mail arriving on the Kinau, which carried all the Christmas matter from the other islands. The mail was delivered at the postoffice door at 11 a. m. There were over 6000 letters, besides packages. These had to be sorted and rearranged for distribution on the mainland, packages being made up separately for the states and territories, as well as the different railway lines.

NEW WORKSHOPS FOR GOVERNMENT

Tenders for new Government shops on Kilauea street, Honolulu, were opened at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday.

They were as follows:
J. R. Logan, 10 days, \$7.80 cubic yard masonry, \$5.90 brickwork.
John Walker, 5 days, 49 cubic yard masonry, \$5 brickwork.
Cotton Bros. & Co., 60 days, \$9.50 cubic yard masonry, \$6 brickwork.
Lord & Belser, 20 days, \$7.47 cubic yard masonry, \$4.60 brickwork.

MONGOLIA'S SILK TRAIN

Japan Gazette says: "The P. M. steamship Mongolia which left here Sept. 7th last, on her second voyage home, carried the 'banner' shipment of raw silk ever sent out of Japan, made up of 3151 bales, and her grand total including her China silk, was 3800 bales, worth approximately Y 3,475,000. The steamer arrived in San Francisco, on the 3rd Oct. and her silk after having been passed through the customs and transferred to the 14 freight cars, (these it must be remembered are of the large American type) which were requisite to carry it, was started on its way to its Eastern destination at 10:20 a. m. the 5th, with the result that 10 cars arrived Oct. 11th, at 9:30 a. m. being 143 hours 10 min. in transit, 3 cars Oct. 11th, 10 a. m. 143 hours 40 min. and 1 car Oct. 12th 8:35 a. m. 166 hours 15 min., all except 1 car, doing the journey of 3000 miles of railroading, in less than 6 days, almost express passenger time.

This was not only an extraordinary 'train of silk' but the largest any 'train of silk' but the largest any transcontinental railroad has ever had to handle shows what the recent extraordinary enterprise of the San Francisco Route is doing."

Representative Cooper, of Texas, tells a story about Gen. Sam Houston, of his state, and a practicing physician, who did not like the old general, being strenuously opposed to him politically. One day, after a heated political discussion, the physician said:

"General, I like you well enough socially, but politically I would not believe you on oath."

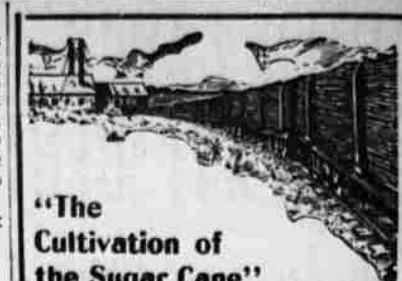
"I would believe you, doctor," was the quiet reply of the general.

"Then, sir," vehemently exclaimed the doctor, "you have a much better opinion of me than I have of you."

"Not a better opinion, doctor, but I simply have a little more politeness than you have."—Nashville Banner.

"Have the New Yorkers got quite tired in their new mansion?" "Oh, they've got all their ancestors except a few who were hung on ea—

—Town Topics.



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